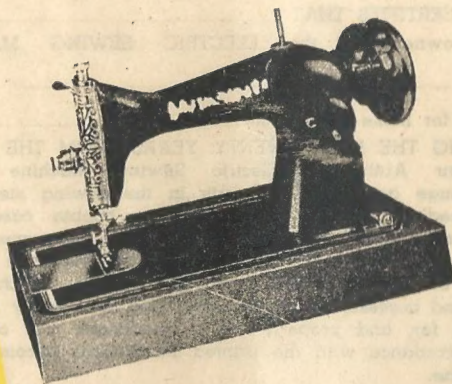


KEVIN
CHEST-22
WAIST-21

KERRY
CHEST-21
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\$ 189⁵⁰

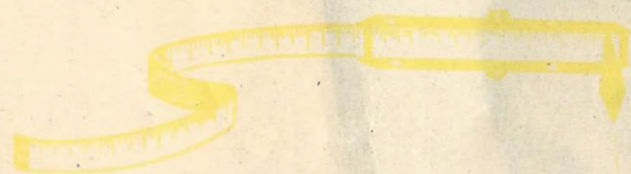


THE CARE and USE
of YOUR

ELECTRIC
SEWING MACHINE

ELIZABETH THREATT co-stars with KIRK DOUGLAS
in "THE BIG SKY" distributed by RKO RADIO PICTURES, Inc.

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INTRODUCTION



In your choice of an electric sewing machine you have selected one of the world's finest. Your new electric sewing machine is designed to give you lifetime satisfaction.

This is the latest type of sewing machine for household use, having parts interchangeable with standard parts available throughout the world. Your new electric sewing machine has all the latest improvements. The machine is equipped with a reverse feeding mechanism enabling you to sew in reverse direction as well as in forward direction. It has an oscillating shuttle and central bobbin for smooth performance. The machine features a snap-out race for easy cleaning of the shuttle body, a drop-feed adjustment for darning, a floating presser foot which sews over pins and heavy fabric, a self releasing bobbin winder, and a numerically calibrated thread tension. You will find illustrations for each instruction to simplify the use of your machine. We advise you to read the following pages carefully to obtain the best results from your sewing machine.

Pleasant Sewing

TO SET THE NEEDLE

Turn Balance Wheel towards you until NEEDLE BAR Fig. 1 (A) is at its highest point, then loosen the NEEDLE CLAMP SCREW Fig. 1 (B). Hold needle with point down and insert needle with the flat surface to the right into the needle clamp as far as it will go. Then tighten the Needle Clamp Screw.

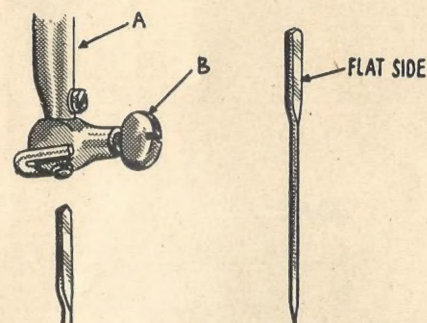


FIGURE 1

TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE

Turn Balance Wheel towards you until needle bar is at its highest point; draw the bed slide open to the left with thumb and forefinger of the left hand; open bobbin case latch and remove bobbin case (Fig. 2). As long as the latch remains open, the bobbin will stay in the bobbin case. Release latch, turn open end of bobbin case downwards and bobbin will drop out.

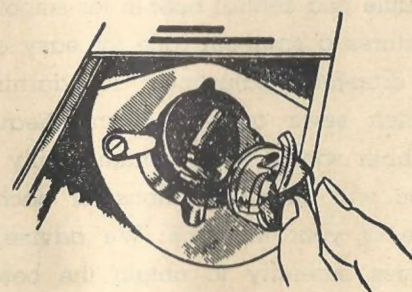


FIGURE 2

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

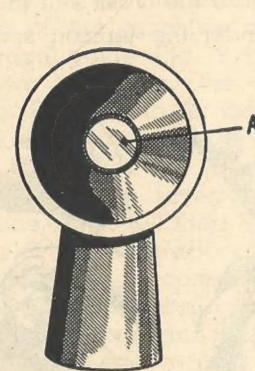


FIGURE 3

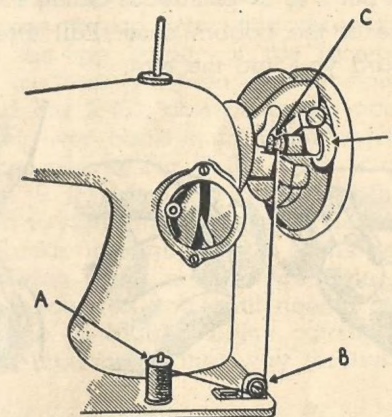


FIGURE 4

Loosen the BALANCE-WHEEL-STOP-MOTION-SCREW Fig. 3 (A) towards you, allowing the balance wheel to run free; place spool of thread on spool pin Fig. 4 (A) at the foot of the machine. Pass the thread through tension-bracket Fig. 4 (B) and up to the thread pressing lever Fig. 4 (C). Wind thread from inside outwards several times around bobbin, which had been placed on the left end pin of the rubber ring Fig. 4 (D). Be sure that the bobbin is pressed to the end of the spindle. Press down the bobbin and bobbin winder latch will drop down and hold the bobbin winder-ring against the balance wheel. Then operate the machine as you would to sew.

The bobbin winder is automatically released, when sufficient thread has been wound on the bobbin.

THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Hold bobbin between thumb and forefinger (see Fig. 5, 6, 7) and pull out 2 to 3" of thread. Guide thread into the cross slot in the edge of the bobbin case. Pull thread under the tension spring toward you into the eye.

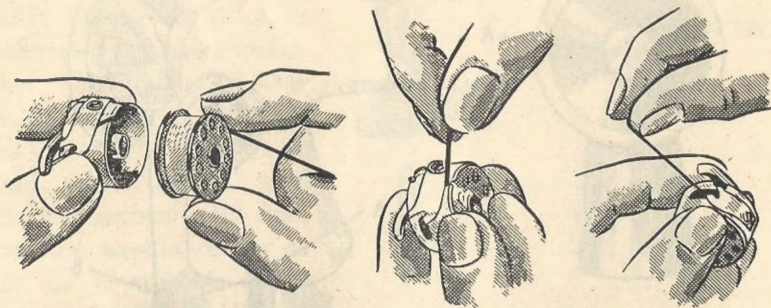


FIGURE 5

FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7

INSERTING THE BOBBIN CASE

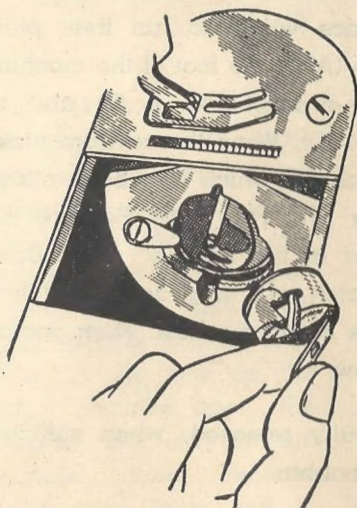


FIGURE 8

After turning the Balance Wheel until needle bar is at its highest point, insert bobbin into the bed of the machine and place it so that the center stud of the bobbin case holder fits into the slot of the race. In inserting the bobbin case the hole must be on top (as shown in figure 8). Press the bobbin case gently into the bobbin case holder, release at the same time the latch until the stud of the bobbin case holder snaps into the latch. At least 3 to 4 inches of thread should hang freely from the bobbin case. Close the bed slide.

THREADING THE MACHINE

Turn Balance Wheel towards you until the take-up lever is raised to its highest point. Place spool of thread on the spool pin of the machine arm; pass thread over and through the thread guide Fig. 9 (A) at the top corner of the face-plate, down and over the back to front between the tension-disc Fig. 9 (B) up to thread guard Fig 9 (C), down into the hook of take-up spring Fig. 9 (D) and over back to front through hole in the end of the thread take-up-lever Fig. 9 (E) down into the eyelet of the face-plate, Fig. 9 (F) into the lower wire-thread guide, fig. 9 (G) then from left to right through eye of the needle Fig. 9 (H). Draw about 2" of thread through the eye of the needle with which to commence sewing. Hold needle thread in your left hand, turn balance wheel towards you until needle moves up and down and up again to its highest point, catching the bobbin thread, which will be brought up that way through the hole in the thread plate.

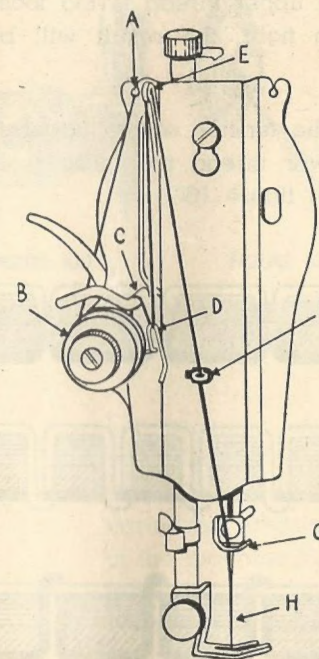
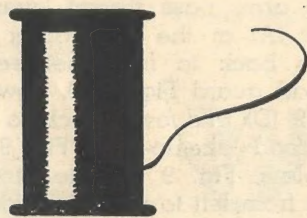


FIGURE 9

REGULATING THE TENSION



When tensions are properly regulated the stitching on materials will look the same on both sides, as shown in figure 10A.

If the tension of the upper thread is too loose and that of the lower thread is too tight, the result will be that shown on figure 10B.

If on the contrary the tension of the upper thread is too tight and that of the lower thread too loose then the sewing will appear as shown on figure 10C.

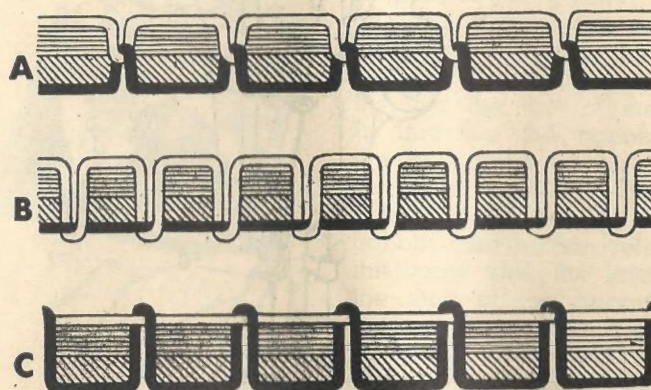


FIGURE 10

REGULATING THE TENSION

The tension on the needle thread should be regulated only when the presser foot is down. Having lowered the presser foot, turn the small thumb screw (Fig. 10D) at the front of the tension discs over toward you to increase the tension. To decrease the tension, turn the thumb nut over from you.

The tension on the bobbin thread is regulated by the screw (Fig. 10E) in the bobbin case tension spring. To increase the tension, turn this screw over to the right. To decrease the tension, turn the screw over to the left.

When the tension on the bobbin thread has been once properly adjusted, it is seldom necessary to change it, as a correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tension on the needle thread.

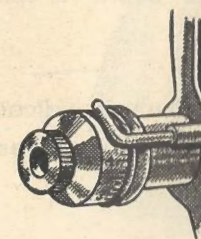


FIGURE 10D



FIGURE 10E

REGULATING THE PRESSURE

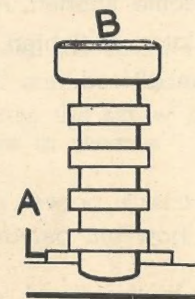
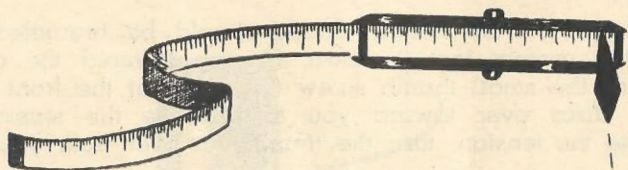


FIGURE 11

For ordinary sewing it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material. The pressure can be varied by pressing the lever on top of the machine Fig. 11A to decrease pressure, and to increase pressure press down on central post (Fig. 11B). When regulating the pressure, make sure that the presser foot is down.

REGULATING THE STITCH



The stitch regulator lever, shown in figure 12, controls the stitch for both forward and reverse.

Indicator plate C, is marked by numbers indicating the length of the stitches which can be obtained, expressed in tenths of millimetre.

The length of the stitch is regulated by the stitch-regulator and thumb-screw in the slot in front of the arm Fig. 12 (A). Loosen the screw (A) and move regulator (B) downwards and the stitches will become longer. If the regulator is moved in the opposite direction (upwards) the stitches become shorter. After determining the correct position of the regulator, re-tighten the screw immediately so the position will not be altered.



REGULATING THE STITCH

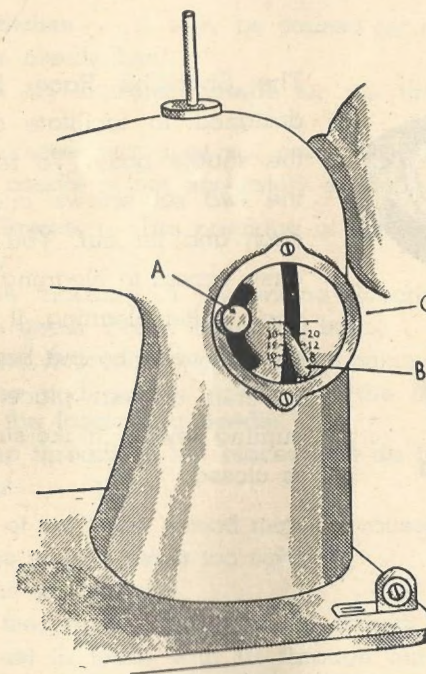


FIGURE 12

SEWING IN REVERSE

Loosen the screw and move lever above center line, Fig. 12 (C). You can now adjust for desired length of reverse stitch. Then tighten the screw and it will lock the stitch. The machine now sews in reverse.

The sewing direction can be changed when necessary without removing the work from the machine.

The hand wheel must always turn in the same direction whether the sewing direction be forward or reverse.

SNAP-OUT RACE



FIGURE 13

The Snap-Out Race, Fig. 13, is designed to facilitate cleaning of the shuttle body. To remove, turn the two set screws one half turn each and lift out. You now have easy access to cleaning the shuttle body. After cleaning, it is essential that all parts be put back correctly in their original place. Before resuming sewing, make sure that race is closed.

DROP FEED

For darning and mending turn the drop feed knob located in front, on the base of the machine (near the bobbin-winder thread guide) to the right and the feed under the bedside will automatically be lowered. You can now perform darning and mending without additional attachments.

To again perform normal sewing turn the knob to the left as far as it will go and spin the balance wheel by hand until the feeder snaps into normal position.

HELPFUL HINTS

Skipping of stitches — a. May be caused by the shuttle being blunted or the needle bent.

b. Also when an improper needle for the thread and fabric is used.

c. When the presser foot does not press sufficiently.

d. When the needle is not accurately set in the needle bar.

Breaking of Threads — The breaking of the upper thread may be caused by:

a. Turning the machine in the wrong direction.

b. Tension on upper thread being too tight.

c. Needle being improperly set or when being bent or blunted.

d. When using bad quality needles or the thread not being adequate for the fabric and needle.

e. Do not keep threads in hot places and do not expose them to the sunlight.

The breaking of the lower thread may be caused by:

a. Bobbin case tension being too tight.

b. Breaking of the shuttle.

c. When the feed hole is not perfectly smooth.

In this case get in touch with us through our representatives and we shall make the necessary adjustment.

Irregular feeding — a. May be caused by presser foot pressure being too loose and when the teeth of the feed mechanism are dirty.

b. When the presser foot pressure is too strong the fabric can be spoiled.

Irregular sewing — a. Irregularity of stitches is frequently caused by tensions being improperly graduated.

b. Also when using bad quality threads and by dirtiness in the tension discs.

Breaking of needles — a. Breaking needles may occur when pulling or retaining the fabric while sewing or when upper tension is too tight, thus making the needle strike against the teeth of the feed mechanism.

b. When sewing with bent needles.

OILING THE MACHINE

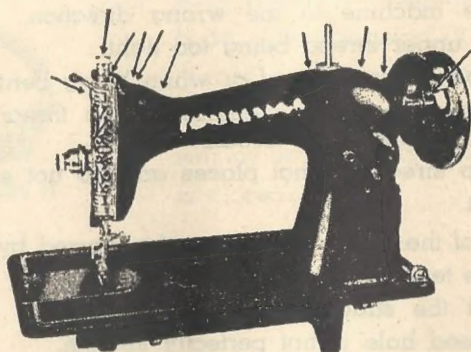


FIGURE 15

To insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which bear upon each other, the Sewing Machine needs a methodical cleaning and oiling.

When frequently used — a daily oiling is necessary. Oil holes are provided in the arm of the machine for parts which cannot be directly reached (as shown in fig. number 15).

With moderate use an occasional oiling is sufficient.

To oil the shuttle race, carefully remove the shuttle and wipe both clean with the brush which is to be found in the box of fittings. Then put a drop of oil on the race.

Oil all moving parts on underside of machine.

GUARANTEE

Electric Sewing Machine 20 Year Guarantee Bond

THIS CERTIFIES THAT
is the owner of the ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE
Serial No.

purchased for home sewing on

DURING THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS FROM THE ABOVE DATE your Authorized Electric Sewing Machine Dealer will exchange any defective parts in the sewing mechanism (except needles, pulleys, belts, bobbins, bobbin cases, and attachments, or parts that normally require replacement,) provided that the defect was not caused by the fault of the purchaser or user, and further provided that the machine and its parts and accessories are regularly and reasonably serviced and cared for, and properly used, maintained and operated, and in accordance with the printed instructions accompanying this machine.

The motor, motor accessories, and all electrical equipment (excepting lamp bulbs) are guaranteed for one year from date of purchase.

The above guarantee is not transferable and applies only to the original purchase of this machine when new and used under normal home sewing conditions. This guarantee is not valid or effective unless it is completely filled out and signed at the time of purchase by an Authorized Electric Sewing Machine Dealer.

Dealer

Address

City State

Signature